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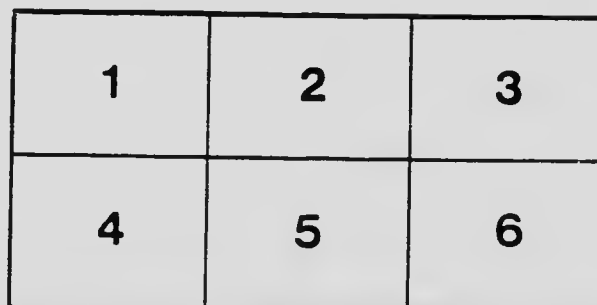
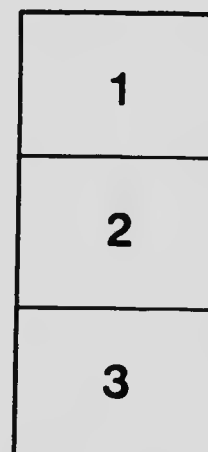
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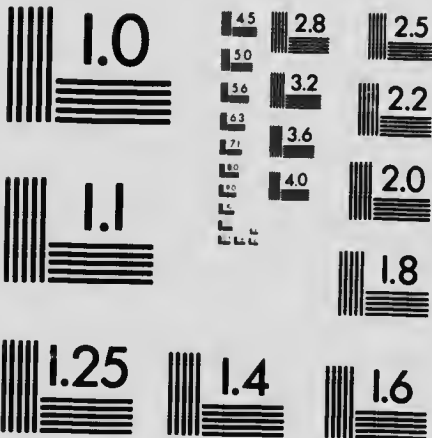
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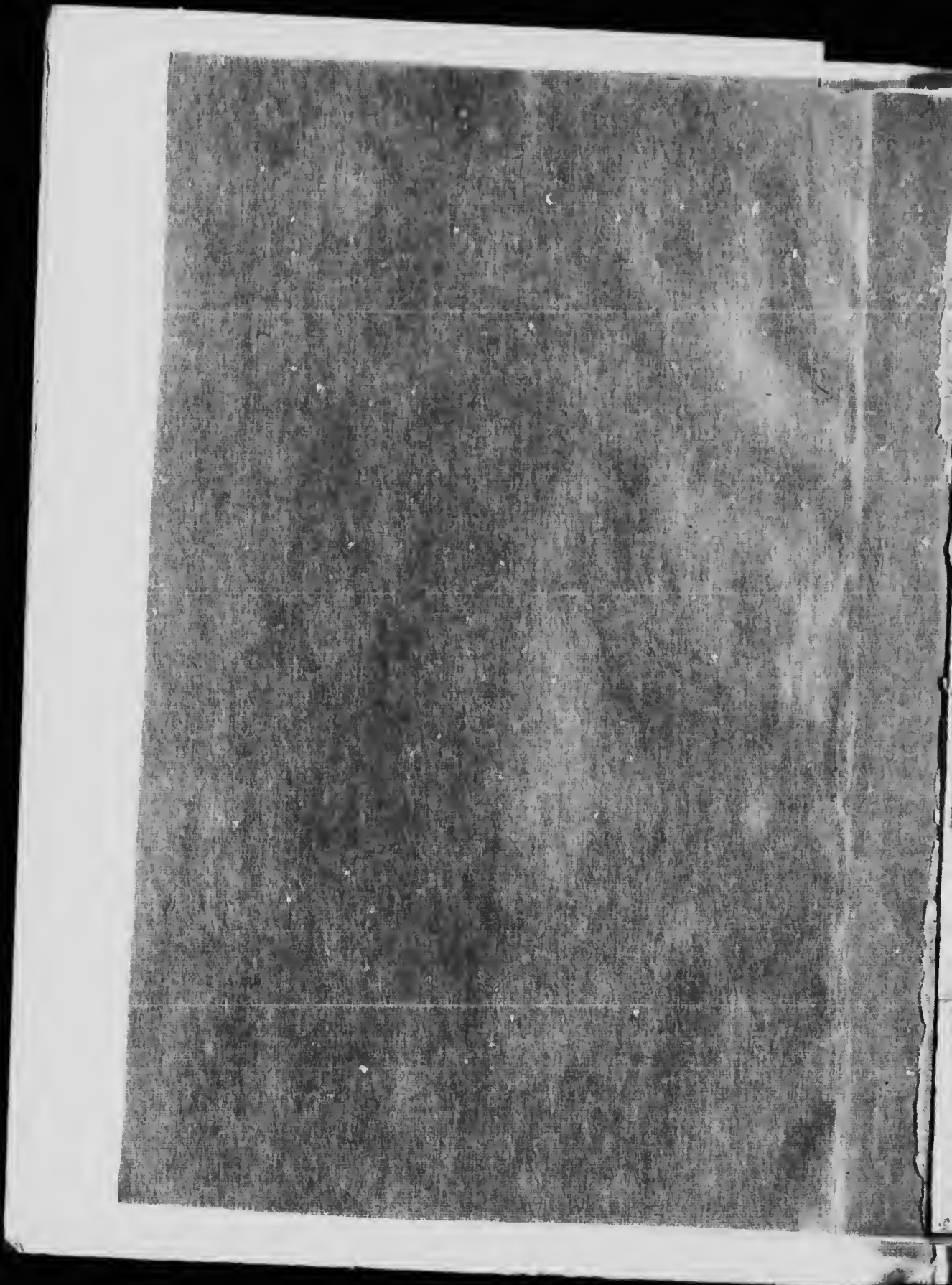
A SKETCH

WITH A CHRONOLOGY

BY

JOSEPH ANDREW CHISHOLM, K. C.

THE CHRONICLE PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED
HALIFAX
1900



JOSEPH HOWE

A SKETCH

WITH A CHRONOLOGY

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JOSEPH ANDREW CHISHOLM, K. C.



THE CHRONICLE PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED
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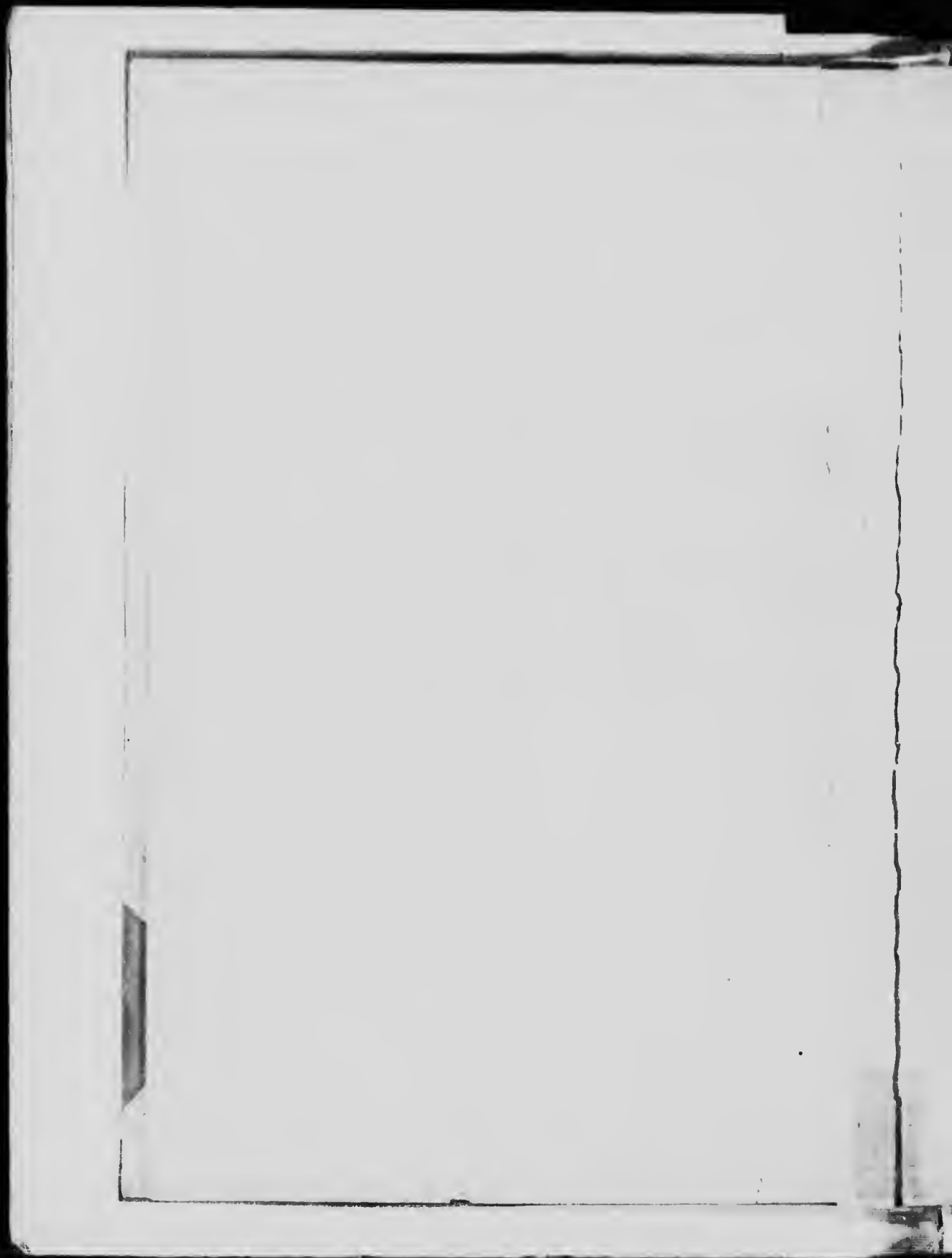
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Prefatory Note.

THIS sketch is a reprint, with a few amendments, of an article which the writer contributed to the *Halifax Morning Chronicle* of January 1, 1908. Appended is a chronology which, it is hoped, will be found convenient and useful to those who are interested in the period within which Mr. Howe's active life was spent.

J. A. C.

February 22, 1909.



JOSEPH HOWE



If a stranger, knowing nothing of the history of Nova Scotia, should in his ignorance put the question—who is the greatest man Nova Scotia has produced?—there is little doubt as to the answer which would be given. The reply which would come from the student, from the man of cultivated tastes and intellectual pursuits, and the response of the plain man on the street and the robust man in the fields, would be the same. They would concur in stating that, considering the variety and extent of his gifts, the finest product—~~as~~ a human unit—of our little Province is the gifted journalist, poet, orator, and man of affairs, whose name stands at the head of this page.

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And it is not because he stood alone ; for those with whom and against whom he fought were not men of mean proportions. The Province has produced many men of fine character and striking ability in both civil and military life. But when all are considered, Howe stands pre-eminent among them. By the variety of his gifts and the breadth of his vision, he caught the imagination and touched the sympathies of the people at more points than any other man. Although it is now some three and thirty years since he passed away from the activities of this life, and nearly all his contemporaries are gone, his name is now as familiarly mentioned, and the great and sustaining notes of his character as much admired as when he moved among the people who were swayed by his eloquence.

To take a hasty glance at his career and to consider, briefly though it be, some of his characteristics, is the purpose of this article.

Joseph Howe came of sturdy British

stock. His ancestors lived in the south of England. Leaving England, presumably to escape persecution, one of them emigrated to New England. There his father, John Howe, was born. Being a Loyalist and Tory, he left the United States after the Revolution and settled in Halifax where on Dec. 13th, 1804, his son Joseph was born. Loyalty to the Empire and its institutions was an inheritance with Joseph Howe. Principal Grant, in his excellent study of Howe, says that Howe was born a Tory and a Tory he continued to be throughout his life, although circumstances placed him at the head of the Reformers. What Principal Grant meant, of course, was that in his attachment for British institutions, for British constitutional government, reasonably interpreted and properly understood, his passionate devotion seemed more like that of the zealous Tory than that of the reforming Radical.

Howe had few opportunities for education in the schools. Leaving school at a very early age we find him at seven-

teen apprenticed to his brother to learn the trade of printer. During his apprenticeship he read a great deal and wrote some passable verse. He was fond of study. In one of his great speeches on higher education, he declared that he knew the value of education from the want of it. About this time he also gave some attention to the study of French. It is true he laboured under the disadvantage of having had no drill in the ancient classics; but he was a close student of all that is best in English literature. The Bible, Shakespeare, and the other great English poets, were his daily companions.

In 1827, he purchased *The Acadian* newspaper. His literary work on this paper was not striking. A number of articles descriptive of places in the neighbourhood of Halifax together with some short poems, over the signature "Fred Maple," came apparently from his pen. A year later he assumed control of *The Nova Scotian*, and during that year and the succeeding five or six years one can

observe the development of his style as a writer. With a desire to become acquainted with the needs of his Province, he travelled east and west and published a narrative of his travels in his paper. Those articles — "Western Rambles" and "Eastern Rambles"—are well deserving of reproduction in book form. They record the impressions of an observant traveller and contain historical information which ought to be in more accessible form. Howe loved to commune with Nature and with his fellow-man. In a newspaper article in 1835, on "The Granite Barrens" between Halifax and St. Margaret's Bay, he interjects this paragraph:

"We love therefore to be among the
"people—to see them in their own fields,
"and by their own firesides—to catch
"their opinions—to trace their moods of
"thought—to mark the springs of action
"that stimulate to industry, and the
"pleasures by which it is or may be
"crowned. With this view, we love to
"spend an hour by the broad lum, or at

“the cottage door—and there does not
“exist a log house in the land, into which
“we would not bide for a while, certain
“of amusement and instruction.”

Between 1828 and 1835, Howe was displaying a great facility in writing, but it was not yet supposed that he possessed the gift of oratory in any great degree. The opportunity came to him unsought in 1835, when he was prosecuted for the publication of an article in *The Nova Scotian*, written by a friend named Thompson. The article contained reflections upon the bench of magistrates in Halifax, and Howe was prosecuted for libel at the suit of the Attorney General. He applied to members of the legal profession for advice and assistance and was told that he had no defence and that he had better plead guilty. Howe was not of the kind to accept such advice; he studied up the law of libel and resolved to defend himself. On the trial he admitted the publication of the alleged libel and proceeded to make his speech to the jury. The speech won for him a favour-

able verdict; and his position as a great popular leader was established. The speech was reported in *The Nova Scotian* and was printed in pamphlet form. It will be found in the first volume of Mr. Annand's excellent compilation of Howe's "Speeches and Public Letters." The speech contains passages of surpassing beauty and dignity and demonstrated that the young man of thirty possessed in a lavish measure the regal gift of eloquence.*

Having established his reputation as a speaker, it is not surprising that in the following year he should be returned to

*The following letter was written to Mr. Howe by Mr. Alexander Stewart (afterwards Master of the Rolls) between the delivery of Mr. Howe's address to the jury, and the rendering of the verdict. Later on Mr. Howe and Mr. Stewart became opponents.

DEAR HOWE:

I congratulate you on your splendid defence. I hope ere tomorrow at this time the jury will have done their duty as well as you did yours. On the whole it was performed admirably except that it was as regards the law too deferential to the court; however *nil desperandum*. You have a jury of Nova Scotians. In the meantime pray let me see your last New Brunswick paper.

Mrs. Stewart and I join in kind regards to Mrs. Howe, and in sincerest wishes for your deliverance from the jobbing justices.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) A. STEWART.

the Legislature, where he at once began that great struggle for responsible government, which was crowned with success in 1848. That was perhaps the most interesting period of his career; and the one in which he showed to the best advantage. With tongue and pen, amid circumstances which were often discouraging and against influences ~~which~~ *which* were always powerful, he maintained, unflinching, the fight for popular rights, until at last the champions of class and privilege were obliged to surrender.

From 1848 to 1863, with the exception of the session of 1856—following the defeat in Cumberland in 1855—Howe sat continuously in the Legislature. In 1851 he retired from the representation of Halifax and was elected in Cumberland. In 1855 he was defeated in Cumberland, but in 1856 he was elected for Windsor. In 1857, owing to the troubles arising out of the railway riots, the Liberal administration was defeated, but in 1860, the Liberals were again entrusted with the administration of affairs, and later

in that year Howe became Premier. In 1863 Howe was himself defeated in Lunenburg and his party was beaten at the polls.

In the same year he was appointed by the Imperial Government to the position of Fishery Commissioner, and in 1866, when his functions as Fishery Commissioner come to an end, he at once became the protagonist in that wonderful campaign against Confederation which resulted almost in the annihilation at the polls in 1867 of the party which supported Confederation. His unsuccessful attempt to obtain a repeal of the Union, the overtures of Sir John Macdonald, who had a few years previously, designated him as "that pestilent fellow, Howe;" his acceptance of "better terms," and a seat in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet; his return as member for Hants in 1869, after a bitter contest, and again by acclamation in 1872, and his appointment in 1873 to be Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia—an office from which he had driven, in the days of his tempest-

uous manhood, Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Falkland—form the later events of his official career. He died a few months after his appointment to be Governor.

Looking back upon that career, it may very well be asked what it was that gave Howe such commanding influence in his Province. In the pre-Confederation days, we had in public life such men as the Archibalds, the Uniackes, the Youngs, Johnston and Tupper (whose career extends to the later period as well) and since the Union we have had McLelan, Thompson and Fielding—all of whom filled high official positions and were men of distinguished ability. Yet above them all towered Howe, in whom the people saw some striking and unusual attributes. What were they?

First of all, as indicated in the quotation from the newspaper article given above, he had a great regard for the plain common people, who form the real backbone of the country. In addition he had

great personal magnetism, born of physical and spiritual qualities which it is hard to define. He believed, intensely, strongly, in the people, and he expressed in noble language the aspirations which they could scarcely express at all. In the fight against privilege, he espoused the cause of the masses, fearlessly and steadfastly, and the memory of those bitter conflicts have since been kept alive by the narratives at the firesides.

And if he loved the people, he loved their country, too. In verse which may lack somewhat of finish, but which is warm in poetic fire, he sang of the hills and valleys and streams of his native province. He was heart and soul a Nova Scotian, and his countrymen knew it. Then, with love for his native land was mingled a great devotion to the Empire. He was a reformer, it is true, but he believed in reform by constitutional agitation. When the reformers of some of the other Colonies, in their impatience, appealed to the sword for the redress of their grievances, he condemned their

conduct in strong terms. He believed in reform but not in rebellion.

He exercised great influence because he was democratic, because he loved justice and respected properly constituted authority, and because he was "miraculously afflicted with the magic of the necessary words."

Mr. Howe's connection with Confederation has yet to be written—with justice. In the days of the bitter feeling his Confederate opponents represented him as a Confederate—turned traitor. That was scarcely just. The subject he brooded upon and so warmly advocated in one of his best known speeches was a scheme, the main feature of which would be the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, and the Confederation of the Provinces he regarded as a small matter compared with this larger Imperial organization. In the development of events he probably regarded Confederation as inevitable, but the time for such a union and the terms of it were subjects upon which he would deem it

unwise to hold inflexible views. Besides he was not consulted, nor was he—probably the ablest Canadian of his day—invited to the conferences at which the Canadian union was considered. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should look upon the scheme, in the form which it was framed, with disfavour and later with emphatic disapprobation. He was unable to see that the Quebec scheme was to be of any advantage to his native Province. It was not the outcome of any general feeling in favour of such a measure on the part of the people, but rather of a deadlock in the Upper Provinces. "When Herod and Pilate coalesced," he wrote at the time, "there was a sacrifice, and when Mr. Galt and Mr. Brown, after years of personal bitterness and malignant vituperation consented to clasp hands, it was with the understanding that the Lower Provinces which had had nothing to do with their disputes, were to be sacrificed to illustrate their conciliation."

He fought against the scheme ably,

valiantly and unsuccessfully. When at length, further effort was useless and further agitation only mischievous, he acted the part of wisdom and patriotism in accepting the situation. For this, too, he was unjustly assailed. But, as already intimated, the history of Howe's part in the movement of those days remains to be written.



CHRONOLOGY.

(All speeches down to 1863 inclusive, unless otherwise stated, were made in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and all later speeches, unless otherwise stated, were made in the House of Commons of Canada.)

1804.

Dec. 13—Joseph Howe born at the North West Arm, Halifax, N. S.

1821-2

Melville Island, a poem, published.

1827.

Jan. 5—Becomes one of the purchasers of *The Weekly Chronicle*, and changes its name to *The Acadian*. James Spike his associate.

Jan.—Dec.—Publishes various poems and articles in *The Acadian*.

Dec. 27—Purchases *The Nova Scotian* from Geo. R. Young for £1050.

Dec. 28—Disposes of *The Acadian* to James Spike.

1828.

Jan. 3—Publishes "prospectus" of *The Nova Scotian*.

Feb. 2—Married by Ven. Archdeacon Willis: Joseph Howe to Catherine Susan Ann McNab, only daughter of Capt. John McNab.

May 8—*The Club* commenced in *The Nova Scotian*.

July 24—*Western Rambles* commenced in *The Nova Scotian* and continued until Oct. 9th.
1829.

July 8—*Legislative Reviews* commenced in *The Nova Scotian*.

Dec. 16—*Eastern Rambles* commenced in *The Nova Scotian*. These papers concluded on Aug. 4, 1831.

Dec. 30—Advocates formation of a Mechanics' Institute in Halifax.
1832.

Jan. 11—Inaugural Address at Halifax Mechanics' Institute.

July 5—*Letters from The Interior*. Continued until Aug. 16th.

Oct. 18—*Articles on New Brunswick*. Continued until Nov. 22nd.
1834.

Nov. 5—Address before Halifax Mechanics' Institute.
1835.

Mar. 2 Trial at bar of the King vs Joseph Howe begun.

Mar. 2—Makes speech to the jury.

Mar. 3—Joseph Howe acquitted.

May 30—Presentation to Mr. Howe by New York friends.

Aug. 13—Publishes poem, *My Country's Pleasant Streams*.

Oct. 2—Letter to H. S. Chapman on Canadian affairs.

Dec. 27—John Howe, Sr., father of Joseph Howe, died.

1836.

May. 4—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute on *The Moral Influence of Women*.

June 16—Joseph Howe and William Annand proposed as candidates for the Assembly at a meeting at Middle Musquodoboit. Mr. Howe speaks for an hour accepting the nomination.

Nov. 9—Public nomination of H. A. Gladwin, Wm. Lawson, Sr., Joseph Howe and Wm. Annand.

Nov. 24—Publishes card "to the freeholders of the County of Halifax" in *The Nova Scotian*.

Dec. 5—Speaks at Halifax at opening of poll.

Dec. 13—Poll closes; Howe and Annand elected.

1837.

Feb. 4—Speech on Quadrennial Bill in reply to Mr. Alexander Stewart.

Feb. 11—Speech on the Twelve Resolutions.

" 24 " in reply to L. M. Wilkins.

Mar. 1 " on constitution of Council.

" 3 " on elective councils.

" 8 " " Council's message.

" 23 " " Address to the King.

" 29 " " " " " "

Apr. 7 " " " " " "

" 8 " " " " " "

" 13 " " " " " "

1838.

Feb. 9—Speech on the Judiciary.

- Feb. 10—Speech on the Judiciary.
 “ 23 “ “ Incorporation of Halifax.
 “ 24 “ “ “ “
 Mar. 3 “ “ the Judiciary.
 “ 9 “ “ “ Despatches.
 Apr. 16 “ “ Canadian Affairs.
 “ 26—Leaves for England.
 July 5—*The Nova Scotian Afloat in The Nova Scotian*. These papers were concluded on Aug. 9.
 Aug. 16—*The Nova Scotian in England in The Nova Scotian*. These papers concluded Aug. 15, 1839.
 Nov. 4—Returns to Nova Scotia.
 Dec. 29—Speech at public meeting in Halifax.
 1839.
 Jan. 18—Speech on the Despatches.
 “ 25 “ “ “
 “ 26 “ “ “
 “ 29 “ “ “
 “ 30 “ “ “
 Feb. 2 “ on School Lands Bill.
 “ 19 “ “ Incorporation of Queen’s College.
 Feb. 26 “ “ New Brunswick Invasion.
 Apr. 11—Article in *The Nova Scotian* on Lord Durham’s Report.
 June 4—Speech on “The Press” at dinner to *Sam Slick*.
 June 8—Writes “Song for the Nova Scotia Festival.”

Sept. —Four Letters to Lord John Russell on Responsible Government.

Dec. 23—Speech at Truro on Responsible Government.

Dec. 24—Speech at Stewiacke on same subject.

1840.

Feb. 3, 12 and 13—Speeches on Responsible Government.

Feb. 14—Speech on Queen's College Bill.

Mar. 30—Speech at joint meeting at Mason's Hall, Halifax.

Apr. —Publishes "Information for the People; a review of Solicitor General Johnston's speech."

Apr. 24—Letter to John Spry Morris re duel with Sir Rupert D. George.

June 16—Speech at Bridgetown.

" 19 " Kentville.

Oct. 9—Becomes member of executive council.

" 22—Letter " to the freeholders of the County of Halifax."

Oct. 28—Speech at Public meeting at Halifax.

" 30 " Dartmouth.

Nov. 3 " in Halifax at opening of polls.

" 7 " " close of polls.

" 7—Elected member for County of Halifax, —Howe, 1085; Annand, 923; Murdoch, 506.

Nov. 23—Speech at complimentary dinner at Mason's Hall, Halifax.

—Duel with John C. Halliburton.

1841.

Jan. 14—Editorial announcement of *The Nova Scotia Library* to be edited by Mr. Howe.

Feb 3—Elected speaker of the House of Assembly.

Feb. 11—Speech on policy of administration.

“ 26 “ state of the Province.

Mar. 22 “ Education.

“ 30 “ Casual Revenues and the Civil List.

June —Visits the Upper Provinces and the United States.

July —Returns to Nova Scotia.

Dec. 30—Announcement of sale of *The Nova Scotian* to Richard Nugent, John Sparrow Thompson becoming editor.

1842.

April 2—Appointed I. . . an Commissioner.

June 23 to Aug. 18—*Letters of a Constitutionalist*, nine in number, appear in *The Nova Scotian*.

Sept. 7—Appointed Collector of Colonial Revenue at Halifax.

Oct. 4—“Letter to the Members of the Baptist churches in Nova Scotia.” Two other letters followed.

Nov. 30—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute on “The Towns of the Province.”

Dec. 7 & 14—Further lectures on the same subject.

Dec. 8—Letter to the Members of the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia.

Dec. 22—Letter to the Members of the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia.

1843.

Jan. 25—Report on Indian Affairs.

“ 26—Resigns Speakership.

Feb. 8—Speech on Qualification Bill.

“ 11 “ “ “

Mar. 20 “ Colleges.

Oct. 9—Speeches at Onslow and Stewiacke.

“ 20—Speech at New Glasgow.

“ 26—House dissolved.

Nov. 6—Speech at Nomination meeting in Halifax.

Nov. 18—Letter to Thomas Kenny, Esq., re nominations.

Nov. 27—Elected by acclamation with L. O’C Doyle.

Nov. 27—Speech after election.

Dec. —Tenders resignation as member of Executive.

Dec. 21—Letter to Lord Falkland on Resignations.

Dec. 26—Letter to Lord Falkland on Resignations-

1844.

Feb. 15—Speech on the Address in defence of Resignations.

Mar. 16—Speech on Civil List.

April 29—Letter to Francis Hincks on Colonial affairs.

May 2—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute on "London."

May 6—Resumes editorship of *The Morning Chronicle*.

May 20—Publishes *The Lord of the Bedchamber*.

July 23—Speech on the general state of the Province.

July 27—Speech in Committee of Supply.

1845.

Feb. 5—Speech on the Despatches.

Feb. 13—Speech on motion of want of confidence.

Feb. 24—General reply.

May —Removes to Musquodoboit.

Sept. 11—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics Institute on Eloquence.

Oct. 1 —Speech at Windsor.

" 28— " Lunenburg.

Nov. 28— " mass meeting at Halifax.

1846.

Feb. 5—Speech on Disqualification Bill.

" 14—Speech on The Excise.

" 20—Speech re "horsewhipping a governor."

" 23—Letter "to the freeholders of the County of Halifax."

Mar. 16—Letter to Lord Falkland.

Apr. 13— " "

June 15—Speech at Lunenburg.

Oct. 1— " Guysborough.

" 1—Two letters to Lord John Russell.

1847.

Feb. 10—Speech on Crown Lands.

“ 25 “ “

Mar. 26—Speech on Fraudulent Conveyancing Bill.

May 4—Letter “ to the freeholders of Nova Scotia.”

June 17—Speech at joint meeting at Bridgetown.

June 23—House dissolved.

June 25—Letter “ to the freeholders of Musquodoboit” in answer to John Macgregor.

July 29—Speech in Halifax at Nomination.

Aug. 2—Second Letter in reply to John Macgregor.

Aug. 5—Mr. Howe elected for County of Halifax, —Howe, 1470; Mott, 1453; Lawson, 1000; Gray, 1000.

1848.

Jan. 25—Speech on the Address.

Feb. 9—Appointed Provincial Secretary.

Feb. 9—Letter “ to the freeholders of the County of Halifax.”

Mar. 2—Returned at bye-election, Howe, 1547; Logan, 715.

1849.

Feb. 1—Speech on the Address.

Feb. 19—Speech on Education.

May 8—Letter to George Moffatt, Montreal, on disaffection in Lower Canada.

June 8—Writes *Song for the Centenary*.

Nov. 14—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute on Nova Scotia at the beginning and end of the century.

1850.

Jan. 18—Speech on the Address.

Jan. 30—Speech on Education.

Feb. 26—Speech on Reciprocity with the United States.

Mar. 4—Speech on Free Trade in Law.

" 5 " " "

" 6 " " "

" 20—Speech in defence of the constitution.

Aug. 24—Speech at Railway meeting in Halifax.

Oct 21—Letter to Sir John Harvey.

Oct. 30—Letter " to the freeholders of the County of Halifax."

Nov. 1—Leaves for England.

Nov. 25—Letter to Earl Grey on Colonial affairs.

Dec. 19—Letter to W. H. Keating on Railways matters.

1851.

Jan. 14—Speech at Southampton on The Importance of the Colonies.

Jan. 16—Letter to Earl Grey on Colonization.

Mar. 10—Letter to W. H. Keating on Railways.

Apr. 4—Report to W. H. Keating on Railways.

Apr. 14—Returns to Nova Scotia.

May 15—Speech at Railway meeting in Halifax.

May 29—Leaves for Upper Provinces.

- June 2—Speech at Amherst on Railways.
 June —Speech at Toronto on Railways.
 July 4—Speech at Quebec on Railways.
 “ 7—Speech at Montreal on Railways.
 “ 20—Report to W. H. Keating on Railways.
 “ 21—Speech on return to Halifax.
 “ 28—Letter “to the freeholders of the County of Halifax.”
 Aug. 1—Speech at meeting on “Grand Parade, Halifax.”
 Aug. 2—Presentation by People of Musquodoboit.
 Aug. 15—Letter “to the Electors of the Province of Nova Scotia.”
 Aug. 21—Joseph Howe and Stephen Fnlton returned nno opposed in Cumberland Connty.
 Aug. 21—Speech at Amherst.
 Sept. 8—Letter “to the Constitnency of the County of Cumberland.”
 Sept. 12—Letter to Charles D. Archibald, Esq.
 Sept. 18—Speech at Boston.
 Sept. 24—Speech at Portland.
 Oct 1—Lctter to Charles D. Archibald, Esq.
 Nov. 8—Speech on Railway Bill.
 “ 10 “ “ “
 “ 15 “ “ “
 “ 24 “ “ “
 “ 29—Speech on Herbert Huntington’s death.
 Dec. 11—Letter to Sir John Harvey on Railways.
 “ 24 “ “ “ “

1852.

Jan. 30—Speech on Railways.

Feb. 2—Speech on Railways.

" 3—Speech at Public meeting in Temperance Hall, Halifax.

Feb. 23—Speech on Elective Councils.

Feb. 23—Howe and Fulton unseated on technicality.

Feb. 24—Letter "to the electors of the County of Cumberland."

Mar. 11—Nominated in Cumberland.

Mar. 20—Elected with Stephen Fulton,—Howe, 1325; Fulton, 1333; DeWolfe, 1062; Macfarlane, 1133.

July 27—Letter "to the Liberals of Nova Scotia" in answer to George R. Young.

Sept. 2—Speech at Public meeting in Halifax to protest against surrender of fishery rights under Treaty of 1818.

Oct. 28—Leaves for England.

Dec. 27—Returns to Nova Scotia.

1853.

Jan. 22—Speech on Railways.

" 27 " "

Feb. 2 " "

" 7—Letter to Members of the House of Assembly.

Feb. 8—Speech on Railways.

" 10 " "

Mar. 24—Speech on Free Trade.

June 29—Speech at Amherst.

1854.

Jan. 23—Letter "to Mr. Chas. Dickson,"
resenting insinuations.

Feb. 2—Speech on Windsor Railway

" 15 " " "

" 24—Speech on The Organization of the
Empire.

Mar. 27—Speech on Address to the Queen.

April 4—Resigns Provincial Secretaryship and is
appointed Commissioner-in-Chief of the Railway
Board.

Oct. 5—*Our Fathers*, poem, read at opening of
Exhibition in Halifax.

Nov. 12—Address on "Our obligations to the
early pioneers," at Halifax Exhibition.

Dec. 5—Speech on Reciprocity Bill.

1855.

Feb. 21—Speech on Maine Liquor Law.

Mar. 3—Leaves for United States on recruiting
mission.

Mar. 24—Letter to John A. Roebuck, Esq.

Apr. 3—Publishes "A British American's Circu-
lar to the People of the United States."

Apr. 25—House dissolved.

" 27—Letter in New York *Tribune* on recruit-
ing.

Apr. 27—Letter to James C. Van Dike on recruit-
ing.

May 4—Letter "to the electors of the County of
Cumberland."

May 15—Nominated at Amherst for Legislature.

May 22—Defeated in Cumberland. Tupper and MacFarlane elected.

June 8—Leaves for England.

Aug. —Letter in reply to Hon. Francis Hinck's review of Mr. Howe's Speech on the Empire.

Sept. 27—Returns to Nova Scotia.

Dec. 5—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute on The Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855.

1856.

Feb. 16—Speech in reference to presentation to Gen. Williams.

June 5—Speech at citizen's meeting in Halifax to arrange for Address to Mr. Crampton, late British Minister at Washington.

June 10—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* re above meeting.

June 17—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* on Railway disturbances.

May 26—"Gourley's Shanty Riot" takes place.

July 30—Letter to Mr. Gladstone on Foreign Enlistment.

Sept. 8—Speech at nomination at Windsor.

Sept. 9—Returned unopposed.

Sept. 9—Lectures before Halifax Mechanics' Institute giving history of Institute.

Dec. 27—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* on *Railway Riots and Catholic Commentators*.

1857.

Jan. 8—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* on *Railway Riots and Catholic Commentators*.

Jan. 12—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* on *Railway Riots and Catholic Commentators*.

Jan. 15—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* on *New and Old Ireland*.

Jan. 26—Letter in answer to Wm. Condon.

Feb. 9—Speech on J. W. Johnston's motion of want of confidence.

Feb. 11—Speech on J. W. Johnston's motion on confidence.

Feb. 16—Speech on J. W. Johnston's motion of want of confidence.

Feb. 18—Government defeated.

Feb. 20—Speech announcing resignation of government.

Mar. 2—Letter "to the People of Nova Scotia," announcing formation of Protestant Alliance.

Mar. 10—Letter "to the Electors of the County of Cumberland."

Mar. 19—Resigned chairmanship of Railway Board.

Mar. 24—Mr. Johnston forms Administration.

Apr. 16—Speech on mines and minerals.

May 12—Letter "to the Secretaries of the Protestant Combination of Prince Edward Island."

Sept. 7—Letter "to the People of Nova Scotia" on railway matters.

1858.

Jan. 21—Lectures at Cornwallis on *Sacred and Profane Literature*.

Jan 22—Lecture at Wolfville, N. S. on *A Glance at Literature and Science from the Horton Point of View*.

- Feb. 10—Speech on Sir John Inglis.
 “ 11 “ “ “
 “ 17 “ Mines and Minerals.
 “ 20 “ “ “ “
 “ 24 “ Personnel of Railway Com-
 mittee.
 Feb. 26—Speech on Elective Councils.
 Mar. 1 “ “ “
 “ 5 “ “ “
 “ 8 “ “ “
 “ 17 “ Ways and Means
 “ 20 “ Young’s motion of want of
 confidence.
 Mar. 21—Speech on Young’s motion of want of
 confidence containing tribute to late James Boyle
 Uniacke.
 April 1—Speech on motion of want of confidence.
 June 8 “ at Windsor. Presentation of
 £1000.
 July 5—Two speeches at Boston.
 Aug. —Speech at bye-election in Windsor.
 Aug. to Dec.—Supervises publication at Boston
 of “ Speeches and Public Letters of Hon. Joseph
 Howe,” published in December.
 1859.
 Jan. 28—Returns from United States after
 absence of six months.
 Feb. 1—Reply to address from people of Col-
 chester.
 Feb. 4—Speech on The Address.
 “ 10 “ “

- Feb. 11—Speech on The Address.
 “ 12 “ “
 “ 14 “ “
 “ 29 “ Railway to Pictou.
 Mar. 3 “ dismissal of Sheriff McLean.
 Apr. 15—House dissolved.
 May 5—Speech at nomination at Windsor.
 “ 12—Elected for South district of Hants,
 Howe, 981 ; Chambers, 962 ; Elder, 685 ; Creed, 635.
 June 8—Speech at Bridgetown.
 “ 22—Speech at Picnic at Cornwallis.
 Sept. 15—Speech at Picnic at Aylesford.
 Nov. 25—Lectures before early closing Association,
 St. John, N. B.
 Nov. 28—Lectures at St. John on *The Future of
 British North America.*

1860.

- Jan. 30—Speech on motion of want of confidence.
 Feb. 3—Government defeated on vote of 28 to 26.
 Feb. 7—Government resigns.
 “ 10—Appointed Provincial Secretary.
 “ 28—Speech at nomination for South Hants.
 Mar. 6—Elected for South Hants in bye-election,
 Howe, 1052 ; Johnston, 556.
 Mar. 13—Speech on disqualification laws.
 Apr. 8—Speech in reply to Mr. Tupper.
 July 7—Report on Tangier Gold Mines.
 “ 28—Minute of Council recommending Mr.
 Howe for imperial appointment.

Aug. 2—Speeches at Windsor on occasion of visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Aug. 3—Appointed President of the Council and Premier.

Sept. 5—Visits Prince Edward's Island, as land commissioner.

1861.

Jan. 31—Speech on Ministerial changes.

Feb. 4 " in reply to Mr. Tupper.

" 7 " on the Address.

" 9 " " "

Mar. 18—Speech on motion of want of confidence.

Mar. 19—Speech on motion of want of confidence.

Apr. 15—Moves resolution in regard to confederation of the provinces.

May 14—Lectures at Sackville Academy, N. B. on *Our Country and its Claims on the Young*.

Aug. 28—Speech at Temperance Hall, Halifax on *The London Exhibition of 1862*.

Sept. 4—Report on the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.

Oct. 28—Letter to Lt. Governor on the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.

Nov. 11—Leaves for England.

Dec. 3—Speech at Ashton-under-Lyne, Eng., on American affairs.

Dec. 6—Speech at Oldham, Eng., on *The British Empire and How to Maintain it*.

1862.

Jan. —Speech at Bristol, Eng., on *The Intercolonial Railroad and Nova Scotia Generally*.

Jan. 25—Returns to Nova Scotia.

Feb. 6—Publishes Poem, *Home Coming*, in *The Morning Chronicle*.

Mar. 20—Speech on Estimates.

Mar. 26—Lectures at Temperance Hall, Halifax, on *The Art of War*.

Sept. 16—Speech at Niagara, on *The Future of British North America*.

Oct. 17—Leaves for England with Mr. S. L. Tilley, of St. John, N. B.

Dec. 12—Appointed Fishery Commissioner under Treaty of 1854, vice Perley, deceased.

Dec. 24—Letter to Mr. Adderley on The Colonies.

1863.

Jan. —Returns to Nova Scotia.

Feb. 10—Report on Intercolonial Railway Loan.

Mar. 17—Speech on The Franchise Bill.

Mar. 23—Speech on The Franchise Bill.

Mar. 25—Speech on the Finances.

Apr. 6—Speech on Franchise Bill.

May 1—House Dissolved.

“ 28—General elections—Government defeated—Mr. Howe defeated in Lunenburg.

June 5—Leaves for the United States.

1864.

Jan. 30—Letter in N. Y. *Albion* on *Reciprocity*.

Feb. 6 “ “ “

“ 13 “ “ “

Apr. 25—Address on Shakespere at Celebration in Halifax.

Aug. 13—Speech at dinner to Colonial (Upper Canada) visitors.

Aug. 13—Letter to Dr. Tupper respecting Charlottetown conference.

Aug. 13—Sails for Newfoundland on H. M. S. *Lily*.

Nov. 2—Returns to Halifax.

Dec. 19—Attends public meeting at Temperance Hall, Halifax.

Dec. 23—Attends public meeting at Temperance Hall, Halifax.

Dec. 31—Attends public meeting at Temperance Hall, Halifax.

1865.

Jan. 11—Publishes first number of *The Botheration Scheme* in *The Morning Chronicle*. The series continued until March 2nd.

Jan. 19—Letter to Lord John Russell on Confederation.

Apr. 3—Letter to Mr. Campbell on Confederation

July 14—Speech at Detroit Reciprocity.

1866.

Feb. 12—Letter to George Bancroft, replying to attacks on British institutions.

Feb. —Letters in New York *Albion* entitled *John Bull and Brother Jonathan*.

Mar. 22—Signs agreement to edit N. Y. *Albion*.

Apr. 10—Letter " to the people of N. S. "

" 12 " " " "

" 19. " " " "

May 1—Letter in *Morning Chronicle* "to the people of Canada.

- May 8—Speech at Windsor.
 " 10 " " Kentville.
 " 15—Letter in *The Morning Chronicle* on Windsor meeting.
 May 15—Speech at Annapolis.
 " 19 " " Yarmouth.
 " 23 " " Weymouth.
 " 24 " " Digby,
 " 28—Letter in *The Morning Chronicle* re Heffernan v How.
 May — Article in *New York Albion* on "An Evening with O'Connell."
 June 15—Speech at Chester.
 " 20—Letter to Isaac Buchanan on Confederation.
 July 3—Letter to W.A. Henry re Charlottetown Conference.
 July 5—Leaves for England.
 Sept. — Publishes pamphlet, *Confederation in relation to the Empire*.
 Oct. — Publishes pamphlet, *The Organization of the Empire*.

1867.

- Mar. 27—Letter in *London Daily News* on Confederation.
 Mar. 28—Letter to W. J. Stairs on do.
 Apr. 12— " " " " " " "
 May 7—Returns to Nova Scotia.
 " 9—Speech at Mason's Hall, Halifax.
 May 22—Speech at Dartmouth.

- May 24—Speech at Mason's Hall, Halifax.
 " 30—Letter to Dr. Tupper re joint meeting.
 June 4—Speech at joint meeting, Truro.
 " 5 " " Upper Stewiacke.
 " 6—Reply to address from people of Mus-
 quodobit.
 June 18—Letter "to the people of Canada."
 July 3—Speech at Amherst.
 Sept. 11—Speech at Windsor on nomination day.
 " 18—Elected Member of Parliament for
 Hants County,—Howe, 1530; King, 956,
 Sept. 23—Letter to Lord Stanley asking for re-
 moval of Governor.
 Nov. 4—Speech before Workingmen's Benefit
 Society, Montreal.
 Nov. 4—Speech before St. Patrick's Society
 Montreal.
 Nov. 8—Speech on The Address.
 " 11 " " " "
 " 25 " " Railways.
 Dec 6 " " acquisition of Rupert's Land
 " 11 " " " " " "

1868

- Jan 4—Lectures at Windsor on *The Romantic
 Side of Nova Scotian History*
 Jan 13—Speech at Repeal Meeting, Temper-
 ance Hall, Halifax
 Feb 14—Leaves for England
 June 20—Letter to R. Robertson as to Better
 Terms.

July 3—Delegates publish protest against Confederation.

July 17—Returns to Nova Scotia.

" 30—Letter in *The Morning Chronicle* recommending courteous treatment to Sir John Macdonald and colleagues on their visit to Halifax.

July 31—Arrival of Canadian Delegates.

Aug. 1—Letter to John Livingston on Confederation.

Aug. 12—Letter to John Livingston on Confederation.

Aug. 25—Letter in *The Morning Chronicle* on the political situation.

Sept. 15—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on Better Terms.

Sept. 26—Letter to Robt. Boak on Better Terms

Oct. 13—Speech at closing of Halifax Exhibition

" 19—Letter to Members of Parliament representing Nova Scotia constituencies

Oct. 21—Letter to Sir John Macdonald.

" 29 " in *Eastern Chronicle* as to abandoning Repeal.

Nov. 4—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on Better Terms.

Nov. 6—Letter in the *Morning Chronicle* on the political situation.

Nov. 9—In the *Morning Chronicle* on political situation.

Nov. 16—In the *Morning Chronicle* on political situation.

Nov. 16—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on Better Terms.

Nov. 23—Letter in the *Morning Chronicle* on the political situation.

Nov. 27—Letter in the *Morning Chronicle* on the political situation.

Nov. 4—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on Better Terms.

Nov. 4—Letter to Hon. John Rose on Better Terms.

1869

Jan. 4—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on Better Terms.

Jan. 20—Letter to Hon. John Rose on Better Terms.

Jan. 30—Appointed President of the Council in Sir John Macdonalds government.

Feb. 12—Letter "to the Electors of the County of Hants."

Feb. 13—Speech at Windsor.

Apr. 6— " " Elmdale, N. S.

" 10—Letter "to the Electors of the County of Hants."

Apr. 13—Speech at Windsor on nomination day.

" 20—Elected for Hants,—Howe, 1512; Goudge, 1129.

Apr. 23—Address on Declaration Day at Windsor

May 1—Letter to W. J. Stairs (see *British Colonist* of May 1.)

May 17—Speech on Intercolonial Railway.

" 28 " " The North West Territories

" 31 " " Disestablishment of Irish church.

- June 11—Speech on Nova Scotia Resolutions.
 Aug. 18—Leaves for North West. Absent over
 two months.
 Oct. 16—Letter to Sir John Macdonald on North
 West Affairs.
 Nov. 16—Appointed Secretary of State for the
 Provinces.

1870

- Feb. 21—Speech on North West affairs.
 Mar. 9— " " depreations of United
 States fishermen.
 Mar. 14—Speech on Harbours of Refuge.
 " 21 " " Customs Union with United
 States.
 May 9—Speech on Manitoba Bill.

1871.

- Apr. 13—Speech in reply to attack of Alexander
 Mackenzie.
 Apr. 20—Letter "to People of N.S.," No. 1.
 " 26 " " " " " " 2.
 " 28 " " " " " " 3.
 May 2 " " " " " " 4.
 " 11 " " " " " " 5.

Aug. 31—Address at Howe Festival at South
 Framingham, Mass.

Nov. 4—Letter to Governor Archibald on
 Manitoba affairs.

1872.

Feb. 27—Address before Young Men's Christian
 Association, Ottawa.

July 8—Letter "to the Electors of the County of Hants."

Aug. 15—Returns unopposed for the County of Hants.

Dec. 6—Letter to Sir John Macdonald disapproving of proposed measures in reference to trans-continental railway.

1873.

May 6—Appointed Lieutenant Governor of N.S.

" 10—Sworn into office.

June 1—Died at Government House, Halifax.

" 4—Burial in Camphill Cemetery, Halifax.

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